

940 "For Sale, Miscellaneous" ads were printed in The Republic in September. 392 More than any other St. Louis newspaper. Anything of value can be sold through a Republic "Want" ad.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

66 "Bicycles" were advertised for sale in The Republic in September. More than all other St. Louis papers combined.

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1902.

PRICE 10 CENTS. In St. Louis One Cent. On Trains, Three Cents. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.

SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT FEEL EFFECTS OF COAL STRIKE WITH PRICE HIGHEST IN HISTORY.

London, Oct. 6.—One hundred thousand tons of coal were sold at Newcastle today for shipment to America as a result of the strike in Pennsylvania, and prospects are for a considerable rise in price, even if the strike of French miners is settled.

Reports from Cardiff say that twenty-five steamers have been secured for early sailing from South Wales ports for New York and Boston.

It is estimated that the Welsh sales of coal for America aggregate 200,000 tons since the rush began.

Anthracite coal is now quoted at the highest price which it has ever reached in this country. A prominent dealer on the Coal Exchange said today:

"I should not be surprised if retail coal in London reached \$10 per ton during the next few weeks."

Berlin, Oct. 6.—The coal strike in the United States is attracting more and more attention here. The Frankfurter Zeitung, regarded as the best financial authority in Germany, today devotes a leading editorial to the strike.

It alludes to the probable effect on the Continent of the withdrawal of English coal for the United States, and says it is likely England will draw from the Continent the deficit caused by the shipments to the United States, and concludes:

"Hence, if the strike continues, the price of coal will rise on the Continent."

ENTIRE NATIONAL GUARD IS CALLED

Governor Stone Orders Full Militia Force of Pennsylvania Under Arms.

SAYS THAT MOB LAW REIGNS.

Believes Presence of Troops Necessary to Preserve the Peace—Accepts Challenge of Operators at Conference.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 6.—Governor Stone tonight, after a long conference with the general officers of the State militia, ordered out for field duty the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania not already under arms. Mobilization will begin at once. The order will throw into the anthracite coal fields an army of 10,000 men, about 2,000 of whom are already on guard duty there.

The order reads:

"Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 6, 1902.—Headquarters National Guard, Adjutant General's Office: In certain portions of the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Columbia, tumults and riots frequently occur and mob law reigns. Men who desire to work have been beaten and driven away and their families threatened; railroad trains have been delayed, stopped and tracks torn up.

"The civil authorities are unable to maintain order and have called upon the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard for troops. The situation grows more serious each day. The territory involved is so extensive that the troops now on duty are insufficient to prevent all disorder.

"The presence of the entire division National Guard of Pennsylvania is necessary in these counties to maintain the public peace.

"The Major General commanding will place the entire division on duty, distributing them in such localities as will render them most effective for preserving the public peace.

"As tumults, riots, mobs and disorder usually occur when men attempt to work in and about the coal mines, he will see that all men who desire work and that their families have ample military protection. He will protect all trains and other property from unlawful interference; will arrest all persons engaging in acts of violence and intimidation and hold them under guard until their release will not endanger the public peace; will see that threats, intimidation, assaults and all acts of violence cease at once.

"The public peace and good order will be preserved upon all occasions and throughout the several counties and no interference whatsoever will be permitted with officers and men in the discharge of their duty. Under this order the duty and authority of the State must be maintained and her power to suppress all lawlessness within her borders be asserted.

"By order, WM. J. STONE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

"Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General."

Governor Stone by his action tonight has accepted the challenge laid down by the coal operators in their conference with President Roosevelt.

They have said: "Give us sufficient military protection to suppress lawlessness and enough men will voluntarily return to the mines to avert all danger of continued famine."

When asked tonight whether his action had been suggested directly or indirectly by the Federal authorities in Washington, Governor Stone, through his private secretary, said that it had not been, and that he had issued the order without any consultation with President Roosevelt.

No such complete mobilization of the State's military for riot and violence has occurred since 1852, when the steel strike at Homestead called the entire division into the field.

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PRESIDENT'S HAND IN NEW CONFERENCE

Labor Commissioner Holds Secret Meeting With the Head of Miners' Union.

MESSAGE FROM ROOSEVELT.

Outline of New Plan Not Divulged—Mitchell Confers With His Chief Lieutenants After Seeing Wright.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 6.—Bearing a message from President Roosevelt, Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright secretly met President Mitchell of the mine workers in Philadelphia this morning. Mr. Mitchell departed at 4:30 in response to a telegram received at midnight. What the conference was about Mr. Mitchell will not say.

He returned here at 8 o'clock and gave out this brief statement:

"I met Mr. Carroll D. Wright in Philadelphia."

To even such apparently unimportant particulars as where and how, and at what time, he declined to answer, and all the information he gave was contained in the bare statement.

It is understood, however, that he was asked to consider a new proposition by the President, which means virtually that the strikers return to work at the wages they had been getting before the strike, and that the President and Congress will then endeavor to effect such legislation as will in the end gain for them what they are now striving for.

What the plan is is not made public, and whether President Mitchell's position in such a proposal is for a resumption of work is also not known. But if such a proposal is made it will have to be submitted to a convention of the mine workers before final decision could be reached.

President Mitchell declined to say anything about the matter, and none of the district presidents will talk. They went into conference with Mr. Mitchell soon after his return, and at 11:30 left with him for Buffalo, where they to-morrow will meet the committee from the National Manufacturers' Association.

As far as can be learned from the sentiment of the mine workers they will not accept any plan for a settlement which does not carry with it sufficient actual concessions to materially improve their condition; that they are opposed to returning to work upon a promise from a third party, and that while now it would seem a patriotic and a humane thing to do, when the public was plentifully supplied with coal they would regard the situation as it now exists and be chary about taking such measures as are now proposed, and they also said that if the President and Congress failing, they will have to commence the struggle all over again.

Their point is that they have now gained such a position that they are certain to win and they cannot surrender with victory in their grasp. As to the feelings of the strikers on a settlement proposition based on future aid, President Mitchell will not commit himself.

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STRIPPED OF UNIFORM IN DREYFUS FASHION

Trumpeter Loneragan Degraded Before His Comrades in the First Regiment.

RULES OF DISCIPLINE VIOLATED

Colonel Sinclair Makes Example of Soldier Who Playfully Plugged Out Electric Light Bulbs at Target Practice.

William J. Loneragan is no longer the leading trumpeter of the First Regiment, N. G. M. He was drummed out of that organization last night by order of Colonel Sinclair because he violated regimental discipline in shooting out several electric lights and otherwise acting obnoxious while engaged in target practice on the regiment's shooting range.

Loneragan was lectured by Colonel Sinclair in the presence of the entire regiment, then ordered to strip himself of his uniform and was afterward hauled from the armory, being escorted to the front door by a guard.

Those who witnessed the affair of last night declare that no soldier was ever discharged under more dishonorable auspices than was Loneragan.

The regiment had assembled at the armory for its regular weekly drill and the soldiers were standing about the drillroom in groups when Colonel Sinclair called them to order and formed the various companies in a circle about him. Considerable surprise was evoked at this unusual proceeding, which was followed by a murmur that "something must be doing."

COLONEL LECTURES THE SOLDIERS.

Next Colonel Sinclair summoned the trumpeters of the different companies before him and ranged them in single file inside the circle. Then he delivered an address about military discipline which caused the soldiers to wonder what was coming.

Among other things the Colonel stated that the regiment was in had enough repute without exposing itself to further criticism. The friends of the regiment were few enough as it was, he said, and it was not a wise thing for any of the members to exert themselves in an effort to lose those few friends.

Then he related how kind it had been of Messrs. J. B. Lucas and James D. Houseman to donate Riverside Park as a rifle range for the use of the regiment, and finally came to the point of his remarks by calling Loneragan forward and asking him if he had shot at any incandescent lights on the rifle range.

Loneragan, taken by surprise, hung his head for a moment and then replied in the affirmative. No more was said on the subject by either the Colonel or the trumpeter. Immediately upon receiving the latter's admission of the offense, Colonel Sinclair seized the young man's trumpet and cap, jerked them from his hands and ordered Corporal to escort him to his company headquarters and see that he took off all of his clothing bearing the insignia of the National Guard.

DRIVEN FROM THE ARMOY.

"When he has changed his clothing escort him to the front door and see that he leaves this building," was the Colonel's parting injunction to the Corporal, as the latter started toward the dressing-room with Loneragan.

"It's just such fellows as he that have got the public down on this regiment," said Colonel Sinclair later, in speaking of the incident.

"Mr. Houseman was kind enough to give us the shooting range at Riverside Park and Loneragan thought he was doing a smart thing in shooting out the lights. Such as he cannot stay in the regiment while I am in charge."

Mr. Houseman made the complaint to Colonel Sinclair which resulted in Loneragan's discharge.

Loneragan joined the regiment February 15, 1900, and was considered one of the best trumpeters in the organization.

The offense was committed Sunday afternoon. In addition to shooting out the lights it is charged that Loneragan fired several shots across the river, one of which came in dangerous proximity to a passing ferryboat.

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URGED TO CONTINUE BOODLE INVESTIGATION

Judge Douglas Calls Attention of the October Grand Jury to "Intolerable Condition."

BRIBE-GIVING TO BE PROBED.

Nicolaus Case Passed Down—Kratz Case Continued—No Date for the Other Boodle Trials.

MEMBERS OF OCTOBER TERM GRAND JURY.

Arthur H. Gale, vice president of Scudder-Gale Grocery Company, No. 3321 West Pine boulevard, foreman.

Ernest C. Clemens, president of F. W. Clemens Food Company, No. 2351 Grand avenue.

Charles W. E. Cobb, president of Glenside Lime and Cement Company, No. 445 Morgan street.

John F. Conrad, president of J. F. Conrad Grocery Company, No. 4253 Morgan street.

Frank E. Fowler, insurance, No. 3115 Washington avenue.

George H. Gunnison, manager of Industrial Oil Company, No. 445 Morgan street.

James R. Hill, secretary of Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, No. 425 West Pine boulevard.

Benjamin F. Turner, superintendent of Anthony Turner Brick Company, No. 3321 Cleveland avenue.

William J. Kinneale, president of Hanley & Kinneale Coffee and Spice Company, No. 422 West Pine boulevard.

Russell Ficker, commission, No. 3623 Russell avenue.

Charles F. Vogel, real estate, No. 2150 Allen avenue.

Louis H. Walke, soap manufacturer, No. 2902 East Ohio avenue.

There is another matter to which I direct your special attention. You are no doubt familiar with the record of the several grand juries that have preceded you. A condition of affairs is shown to exist in this city which is intolerable, and that must be put at an end. You should prosecute this work with the same vigor that has been shown by your predecessors."

Judge Douglas, in impaneling the October Grand Jury yesterday morning, called the attention of its members to boodling in St. Louis in the foregoing words. The remainder of his instructions was of the regular order, applying only to routine matters.

The Grand Jury went into session immediately after receiving the instructions from the court. Arthur H. Gale was elected foreman, after which they adjourned until next Monday.

As Circuit Attorney Folk will be busy with the Butler and Nicolaus trials until probably November 1, the Grand Jury will not take up the boodle investigation before the first or second week of next month.

It is believed that the work of this Grand Jury will be even more important than that of any of its predecessors. Considerable information has come to the Circuit Attorney in the last few weeks that will assist him in getting at bribe-givers, and the belief prevails that some of the millionaire bribe-givers have been referred to will be dragged from the pond.

William F. Reed, against whom a subpoena duces tecum was issued by the last Grand Jury citing him to bring into court the checks for \$45,000, which his employer, James Campbell, is said to have given to \$21 Butler at the time the lighting bill was pending, visited the Circuit Attorney's office yesterday, and was in conference with Mr. Folk some time.

MR. REED READY TO RESPOND.

Mr. Reed, it is understood, will respond to the call of the Circuit Attorney at any time he may wish to obtain his statement. If the present Grand Jury should desire to take action against persons connected with the lighting bill they will have to do so before November 1, when it will be barred by the statute of limitations.

The investigation of boodle deals having taken up much of the time of former grand juries, many routine cases have collected, and the first two or three weeks of the October body will be given up almost entirely to them.

On the list of persons summoned for Grand Jury service was the name of James F. Adkins, treasurer of the St. Louis Transit Company. Judge Douglas scratched Mr. Adkins' name from the list, and the Circuit Attorney Folk, it is said, expects to go into the lighting bill deal with renewed vigor when he has time to take the matter up with the Grand Jury. While he was silent on the subject it is believed that he is entirely satisfied with the information he obtained in his interview with Mr. Reed yesterday, and well-informed persons at the Four Courts anticipate sensational developments from the action of the Grand Jury.

NICOLAUS CASE POSTPONED.

Henry Nicolaus, the millionaire brewer, who is charged with bribery, was not in court yesterday when his case was called by Judge Ryan yesterday morning. He was represented by his counsel, Charles F. Johnson and Charles Nagel, as it was understood that the case would not go to trial.

As stated in The Republic Sunday, Circuit Attorney Folk was not prepared to enter into the trial, having had no time to prepare for it, owing to the fact that the Snyder case took more time than was expected.

Judge Ryan agreed to pass the case down on the docket without setting it for any special date, but it is understood that he is entirely satisfied with the information he obtained in his interview with Mr. Reed yesterday, and well-informed persons at the Four Courts anticipate sensational developments from the action of the Grand Jury.

Circuit Attorney Folk was unable to state how long it would take to try the Butler case, which will be called next Monday. Mr. Folk will spend the week preparing for the Butler and Nicolaus trials. He will confer with the more important witnesses upon whom the State depends in the two cases, and when the cases are called will be ready to put up a vigorous fight against boodle.

Continued on Page Two.

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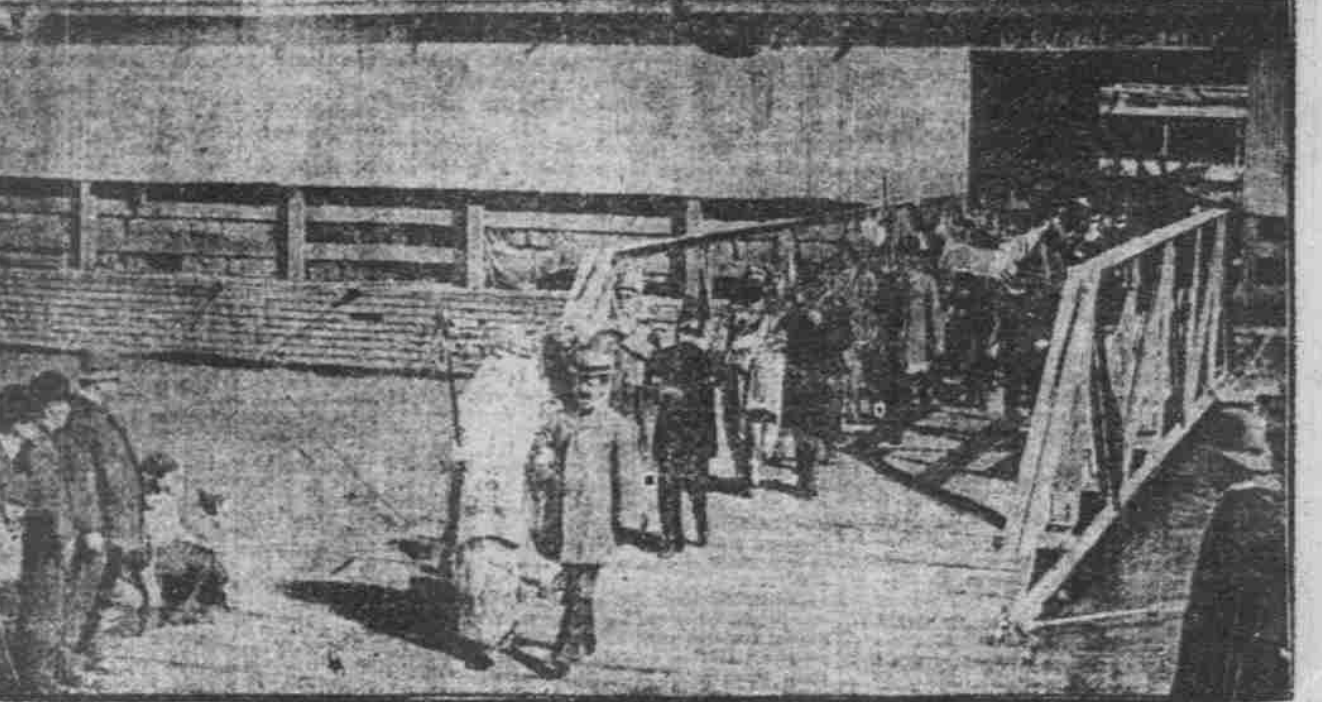
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VEILED PROPHET AND HIS RETINUE ARRIVE IN CITY.



JUDGE SELDEN P. SPENCER LEADS THE PROPHET FROM THE STEAMER.

HOUSES SHOULD BE GUARDED.

Chief Kieley has issued the following warning:

To the Public: The annual parade of the Veiled Prophet will no doubt draw thousands of persons to the business section of the city to-morrow night, and I wish to warn all householders of the danger of leaving their homes entirely unprotected. This is a night always looked forward to by a great number of petty thieves, and I would recommend that at least one member of the family remain at home to look after the premises.

MATTHEW KIELEY, Chief of Police.

The Veiled Prophet, patron saint of St. Louis, with his retainers, clad in the usual fantastic garb, arrived in St. Louis upon his annual visit yesterday, and was accorded a royal welcome by the Mayor and the people. He will remain in the city only two brief days.

Now he is in retirement in his den at Twenty-first and Walnut streets, but tonight he will reappear for the twenty-fifth annual parade and ball, the latter of which inaugurates the winter season in society. Those who have been favored with invitations to the function may meet his Highness and those of his court to-night, before he again departs for the distant fastnesses wherein he holds his perpetual sway.

Upon a temporary reviewing stand at the east entrance to the City Hall, his Majesty was handed the keys of the city, and greeted by Mayor Rolla Wells with a brief address. Response was made by Judge Selden P. Spencer, who escorted the Prophet.

It was the official beginning of Carnival Week in the city. The thoroughfares were crowded, the hotels thronged to their full capacity. The time of march, from the Diamond Jo Line wharfboat at the foot of Washington avenue to the City Hall, was hedged between rows of victors and citizens. The enthusiasm exhibited presaged that the larger parade to-night will be as much an event as ever before.

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